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# USSR Industrial Development

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This serial publication contains translations of selected articles on regional economy in the Soviet Union, on the specific subjects indicated in the table of contents. Complete bibliographic information accompanies each article.

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# MEASURES WORKED OUT BY THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR THE COORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH WORK FOR CARRYING OUT THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NOVEMBER (1962) PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU

[Following is the translation of an article by Ye. A. Parfenov in the Russian-language publication Byulleten' Tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii (The Bulletin of Technical-Engineering Information) No 3, 1963, Moscow, pages 68-71.]

The State Committee of the RSFSR Council of Ministers on the Coordination of Scientific-Research Work has worked out and passed concrete measures for carrying out the Resolutions of the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. In the aim of raising the role and strengthening the responsibility of the branch union committees for the working out and observation of technical policy in the USSR, the scientific-research institutes of the RSFSR which are of branch significance must be given to the corresponding committees.

In the third-fourth quarters of 1963, they will provide proposals which have been coordinated with the interested organizations on the specialization and improvement in the placement of scientific-research institutions, design-production institutes, and design organizations of the RSFSR and on the development of the experimental-industrial bases.

The Committee has provided in its measures the working out of a new method for planning scientific-research work and introducing the achievements of science and technology into the national economy.

The division of summary current and long-range plans together with the branch divisions will prepare measures for compiling in the Committee a plan for new technology for all the sections, and also proposals for the method of coordinating this plan with the concerned organizations of the RSFSR and the branch union committees.

At the same time the Committee will work out proposals for improving the forms and methods of controlling plan fulfillment and for giving assistance to the enterprises and organizations for carrying out the quotas of the plan.

The work established by the State Plan for the Development and Introduction of new Technology in the RSFSR for 1963, for introducing advanced technology, mechanization and automation in production will provide for the national economy 59 million rubles worth of savings. With the full completion of all the measures provided for in the republic plan for creating and introducing new machinery into the national economy, the annual savings will reach 282 million rubles with expenditures of 51 million rubles.

The effectiveness from the realization of scientific work included in the plan (their economic potential) is estimated (according to incomplete data) at approximately 597 million rubles, with expenditures of about 75 million rubles.

In the first quarter of 1963, coordinating conferences were held on multi-field problems and the quotas of the plan for new technology in 1963 which will involve several executors in the aim of clarifying the volume and time for the work.

The Committee planned measures for carrying out the decisions of the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the accelerated development of the most progressive sectors of industry, above all, chemistry and electronics.

Particular attention was given to the creation of new synthetic materials.

The Division for the Coordination of Scientific-Research Work in Chemistry with the participation of scientists and specialists will work out in 1963 proposals for carrying out scientific-research and experimental work and for creating the experimental-industrial production of a new type of hydrate cellulose fiber, a polynous fiber (high test, elastic, highly resistant to alkalis, and with little stretching), and also proposals for creating experimental-industrial sections for producing polypropylene and polyethylene fiber.

They also plan to create new types of fertilizers, weed killers and other chemicals for agriculture.

The Committee has prepared a proposal on using polymicro-fertilizers in agriculture and the organization of their production from the slag and wastes of the Rostov Chemical Plant Imeni Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya. In 1962, this plant for the first time manufactured 117 tons of polymicro-fertilizers and the use of them provides a savings of about 6.5 million rubles as a result of raising by 10-15% the yield of grains and green corn bulk.

In 1963-1965, they plan to manufacture microfertilizers in an amount sufficient for dressing the seeds of agricultural crops for an area of 12.5-37.5 million hectares with an annual economic effect of 150-440 million rubles.

In addition, they plan to prepare in the fourth quarter of 1963 proposals for expanding the production of polymicro-fertilizers in their use in agriculture on the basis of using the clinker, slag and wastes from the production of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry, and also the wastes from the production of synthetic fibers.

It has been estimated that in the production of aqueous ammonia at a plant with a capacity of 400,000 tons a year, the cost of 1 ton of nitrogen is reduced by 25-30%, and here the volume of capital investments is reduced by 30% in comparison with the analogous indices for a plant producing solid nitrogen fertilizers.

The use of liquid nitrogen fertilizers in the form of ammonia water in agriculture will provide a reduction in the labor expenditures by almost three times and the full mechanization of the loading and unloading of the aqueous ammonia and its application on the soil.

Great attention has also been given to substituting the nutritional raw materials used for industrial purposes with synthetic materials. In this aim they will organize a commission for working out measures directed at creating the production of synthetic glycerine for the lacquer-paint and other materials to replace the production of glycerine from food raw materials.

With the transition to synthetic glycerine there will be no need to have food vegetable oils and the cost of the glycerine will be reduced by 20-30%.

At the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, it was noted that in the questions of a further improvement of scientific-research and design work of the management of the economy, planning, and working out the optimum production processes, a greater and greater role will be played by electronic computer equipment.

The Committee plans to prepare proposals for introducing electronic computer equipment for mechanizing engineering and plan-economic work at the enterprises and organizations of the RSFSR.

In the first quarter of 1963, the specialists of the Division for Coordinating Scientific-Research Work in Instrument Building and the Communications Industry, together with scientists, worked out proposals for a further development of mechanization in the blueprint-design and copying-duplicating work at the enterprises and organizations of the Russian Federation.

As a result of introducing new methods for carbonless reproduction and multiplication of technical specifications, we will obtain an annual savings of up to 65 million rubles.

At present the Committee is working out proposals for introducing printed circuits into the production of television sets and radios in the aim of raising their quality. This will provide in the 1963-1965 period

a savings equal to about 100 million rubles, and about 90,000 tons of materials will be economized, including 3,000 tons of copper. We will significantly improve the quality of the radio equipment and the guaranteed life of the instrument will be increased.

In the second quarter of 1963, they plan to work out proposals for series production of the unified television set of the third class "Voronezh-6" and to replace the old television sets of this class with them.

Great work will be done in 1963 for preparing for the introduction of a uniform state system of instruments and automation devices at the plants of the Russian Federation.

The introduction of a uniform system will sharply reduce the types of instruments, make it possible to obtain many different instruments from a small number of standardized units, and also to organize the mass production of these units at specialized plants, to improve the quality of the instruments, their reliability and stability, and to significantly reduce the cost and to facilitate the assembling, installation and operation of automation instruments and devices.

The economic effect from introducing the uniform system of devices and automation facilities in the RSFSR will reach not less than 250 million rubles.

In line with the creation of a uniform power system in the USSR, in 1963 we will learn the experience from the work of an experimental direct current transmission line from Volgograd to the Don Basin with a voltage of 800 kilovolts for preparing proposals for direct current transmission of a voltage of 1,400 kilovolts over great distances.

They will establish permanent control for working out technical specifications and for preparing for production the turbo- and hydrogenerators with a capacity of 500,000 kilowatts, and for the creation of a complex of new transformer and high-voltage equipment with a capacity of 5 million kilowatts for the Krasnoyarskaya Hydroelectric Station.

The measures of the Committee plan to provide for the fulfillment of research plans, and plans for the working out and manufacturing of models of new equipment for superhigh voltages of 750 kilovolts for the experimental transmission line between the Konakovskaya State Regional Power Station and Moscow.

Measures have been worked out also for other sectors of industry directed at solving the great tasks for using the existing reserves to develop the productive resources of the republic, and for introducing into production the concluded scientific-research work and the achievements of science and technology.

These measures will make it possible to organize and carry out work for the savings and rational utilization of scarce materials, the full utilization of raw materials, the replacing of antiquated equipment

and tools with new, more improved and highly productive assemblies, for improving the quality of machinery, equipment and materials manufactured, etc.

In the area of nonferrous metallurgy, for example, they are working out measures for a maximum expansion in the hydrometallurgical method of obtaining copper. The realization of these measures will make it possible in 1965 to obtain at the enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy in the RSFSR additional hundreds of tons of copper with comparatively small expenditures.

Work will be carried out to introduce rod reinforcing instead of the wooden frame and shoring reinforcing used in the mining industry, and this will provide a savings of about 2 million cubic meters of reinforcing lumber per year and reduce by 1965 the expenditures for reinforcing by 5-7 million rubles.

A great savings of state money will be provided by realizing the measures which have been worked out in the area of ferrous metallurgy such as the work done to create new progressive methods of preparing the raw materials for the blast furnace, for the intensification of the blast furnace process and to reduce the coke expenditures by improving the quality of the agglomerate, for extensively introducing the continuous casting of steel, and for the economy and rational utilization of metals in the national economy.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU noted the serious lag in introducing electro-drilling in the oil mining industry.

The measures of the Committee plan for working out proposals to expand the introduction of electric drilling in 1964-1965 at the enterprises of the RSFSR Sovnarkhoz.

Great works are planned for improving the utilization of reserves in the oil industry. They plan to further use the results of work done on introducing new processes to pump oil which increase the oil output of the strata, and to prepare proposals for reducing oil and oil product losses in their transportation and storing.

In the coal, peat and slate industries they plan measures for the full mechanization and automation of the auxiliary processes for the open pit coal deposits; for the full utilization of the slate; for the more rational utilization of the reserves of peat, peat deposits and the worked out peat deposits in the central and northwestern regions of the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR, including the needs of agriculture.

In the Report of N. S. Khrushchev and in the speeches of the participants of the November Plenum, it was noted that technological progress in the different sectors of machine building is not sufficient.

The Committee has planned a number of measures for further improving technology, in particular, for creating a range of unified multi-

bed shuttleless automatic looms for different fibers on the basis of the STT type machines.

In the third quarter of 1963, they will prepare proposals for research and design work for removing the numerous types of sewing machines produced in the RSFSR.

In the second quarter of 1963 they will work out proposals for replacing the alloys of nonferrous metals and light steels in the production of fixtures with plastic and other nonmetallic materials.

In 1963, practical assistance will be given to the sovnarkhozes and enterprises for carrying out the resolutions of the government on the creation of new agricultural machinery.

As a result of further spreading the given scientific-research and experimental-design work for creating highly productive grain-cleaning and grain-cleaning-dryer points for the post-harvest processing of grain on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes by an automatically controlled constant-flow method, proposals will be prepared for introducing these points into production.

On the basis of the results from the scientific-research and experimental-design work for mechanizing the harvesting of fiber flax, they are preparing measures to realize the full mechanization of flax-harvesting in the different zones.

Proposals are being worked out to create designs for automobiles and tractors to work in the regions of the Extreme North, taking into consideration the results of the scientific-research and experimental work done in 1962.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU noted that the mechanization level in the auxiliary and, particularly, loading-unloading work is still low.

The measures of the Committee plan to work out a long-range plan for mechanizing and automating the loading-unloading and warehouse operations, the moving of materials, semifactures and products.

In addition, in the area of the lumber industry, they plan to work out proposals for the basic directions to reduce labor expenditures in the preparatory and auxiliary operations. They will also spread the experience of mechanizing the heavy and labor-intensive works in the hydrolysis industry.

Great attention has been given to the full utilization of wood pulp in the lumber and paper industries.

The Committee plans to check for the sovnarkhozes, ministries and departments of the RSFSR the spread of allocations for scientific-research work in 1963, and also to check the accordance of the plans for capital investments for building scientific-research institutions and the experimental installations of the sovnarkhozes, ministries and

departments of the RSFSR to the national economic plan for the republic in 1963.

Proposals will be worked out for improving the system of material incentives for developing and introducing new technology.

Great attention is being given by the Committee to the questions of scientific-technical information and propaganda.

In accordance with the decisions of the Plenum they will also give proposals for consolidating the organs of scientific-technical information in the sovnarkhozes.

Measures have been planned for improving the techniques and methods of technical propaganda.

In line with this, proposals are being prepared on the methods for automating and mechanizing scientific-technical information in the information organs of the RSFSR, and methodological instructions for creating resource/information funds in the organs of technical information in the consolidated sovnarkhozes and for using a universal decimal classification system.

The realization of all the measures which have been worked out by the Committee will aid in further technical progress in the Russian Federation.

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# PLANT SPECIALIZATION IN KARAGANDINSKAYA OBLAST (KAZAKHSTAN)

[Following is the translation of an article by V. Pirogov and A. Veksler in the Russian-language publication Narodnoye khozyaystvo Kazakhstana (The Kazakhstan Nationel Economy), No 3, March 1963, Alma-Ata, pages 3-6.]

The proportional amount of machine building products in the total volume of industrial production of Karagandinskiy Economic Region is an insignificant percentage. If one takes into consideration the rapid development of the other branches, then it becomes clear that the output of machine building products in the sovnarkhoz should grow at significantly greater rates. But how is this sector developing? In the Seven-Year Plan it is envisaged that over four years the volume of production for machine building should grow by 52%. The growth in output is envisaged due to the opening up of a new plant for heating equipment. As a result, the total growth in the volume of production due to the operating and new enterprises should reach 56%.

In fact, over the four years, product output has risen by 39.4%. In the Seven-Year Plan, for 1963 against 1958, the growth of gross product is planned at 2.13 times, including 78% for the operating plants. But in the plan for production, the growth of output of gross product has been established at only 64%, including 54% for the operating plants.

Thus, while last year the lag was 16.6% including 12.6% for the operating plants, this year the figures were, respectively, 49 and 24%.

Why does this very important sector of machine building lag behind? To a certain degree this is caused by the unsatisfactory work of the Novokaragandinskiy Plant and the Machine Building Plant No 2. Last year they were short by 1 million rubles worth of products. Other plants, which have reserves, are not using them for increasing the volume of production.

However, the basic reason for the lag is that for the development of this important sector, we are still not creating the proper conditions. It must be noted that the machine building products in the majority of cases have a strictly individualized character. This to a significant degree complicates the work of the enterprises. Thus, the Plant Imeni

Parkhomenko is manufacturing enriching equipment in a large amount of types and sizes. And the Novokaragadinskiy Plant produces belt conveyors according to four standard specifications. The production of them is also strictly individual. The individual character can also be found for the product of the Machine Building Plant No 2.

The product lists of the Plant for Machine Building is made up of 254 types of machinery, mechanisms and designs. If one would add to this the significant amount of specified spare parts for the different equipment, then it becomes obvious that there are exceptional difficulties in the work of the plants.

From here it is clear how important it is to have plant specialization under the conditions which have been created.

The Soviet government in 1960 set the concrete specialization for our plants. Carrying out the instructions of the government aided in raising the technical-economic indices and accelerated technological progress in the coal industry. At that time it was planned that the Novokaragandinskiy Plant would specialize in producing coal combines, mechanized reinforcing, roofing frames, stationary belt conveyors for the mines and enriching factories; the Plant Imeni Parkhomenko was to switch to producing enriching equipment and metal bracing; Plant No 1 was to produce equipment for small mechanization in the processes of coal and ore mining; the Machine Building Plant No 2 was to produce mechanical mining equipment for mechanizing and automating the mines.

It was also established that there would be reconstruction of the plants and they determined the construction of the basic objects which should be put into operation. At the Plant Imeni Parkhomenko in 1962 it was planned to open up four shops, one for enriching equipment, a tool shop, a heat treating shop and a mechanizing shop; at the Novokaragandinskiy Plant there was to be shops for trimming operations and mechanization; at the Plant No 1 a machine and assembly shop.

But what has been done? The building of the most important sites has still not gotten under way. They have not solved the questions of specializing the plants. The proportional amount of specialized products at the machine building plants reaches only 68%. The plants are still manufacturing products which are not basic to them and which have no relationship to specialization. Specialization at the Novokaragandinskiy Plant in recent years has undergone basic changes. The production of the "Donbass-6" coal combines after the first industrial testing was stopped. They planned to manufacture the ShGK-1 reinforcing, but it turned out that the hydraulic units for this reinforcing which were to be delivered from outside had not been developed. Thus, specialization was delayed and the question of this has remained open even now. They have not taken a decisive solution on specialization for plants No 1 and 2.

In line with this, we are amazed by the actions of the republic planning organs. Without having allocated the necessary capital investments for creating new capacity, the planning organs even in 1961 obliged the Karagandinskiy Sovnarkhoz to produce explosion-proof electric motors. It was necessary to remove production capacity at the coal machine building Plant No 1 for making the motors.

In 1962, having achieved definite potential, the Karaganda machine builders with full justification began to demand an increase in the number of electric motors for 1963. This would have made it possible to better utilize the existing equipment, and to achieve optimum technical-economic indices (with small output, the production of the motors is not profitable) depending upon the batches. What was our surprise when we learned that exactly the same amount of motors of exactly the same type were being manufactured by the Tiraspol' Plant "Mikrodvigatel'".

There then followed a long correspondence and constant demand so that the USSR Sovnarkhoz distributed the types of electric motors between the two plants.

In our nation, more and more new technology is being created. Only in last year we designed and manufactured about 4,000 new types of machines and equipment. Naturally, the lists of articles which must be produced at each enterprise expands year by year. So as to develop specialization under these conditions, we must have standardization, normalization and the unification of the parts. However, certain institutes, design bureaus and plants neglect standardization and unification. This can clearly be seen at the Novokaragandinskiy Plant. It produces belt conveyors according to four normal standards. As a result, excess money is spent in production preparation, additional production lines are created, and labor productivity is reduced. Suffice it to say that now for a conveyor with a given width, they manufacture four types of tension rollers depending upon the standard, and with a uniform standard only one roller. In the latter instance, they would exclude reassembling, skill would be developed among the workers and labor productivity raised.

According to preliminary estimates it has been established that with a transition to a uniform standard, labor productivity for these workers would rise by 11% with a simultaneous reduction in cost.

The same thing occurs with the production of the tower cranes. They are produced in the nation at more than 40 plants, including the Karagandinskiy Plant. Here, the number of types and designs reaches 30. It has been computed that for satisfying all the needs of industrial and civil construction, it would be enough to have 8 standard sizes for these cranes. Production should be placed at 10 specialized plants. They could produce double the cranes which are presently being produced by all of the enterprises. This would save about 30,000 tons of metal

and 50 million rubles.

In Kazakhstan, cranes are produced at two plants, the Karagandinskiy and the Ust'-Kamenogorskiy. The cost of the crane is 1.9 times greater than the listed price. Consequently, it would be expedient to concentrate the production of cranes at one enterprise prior to creating specialized plants.

Befor 1960, enriching equipment was manufactured at two plants, Imeni Parkhomenko and the Novokaragandinskiy Plant. Their total output per year reached 3,200 tons. In addition, the Plant Imeni Parkhomenko produced belt conveyors and individual equipment. At the end of 1959, the machine building administration specialized the output of enriching equipment at this plant alone, having freed it from manufacturing belt conveyors and the individual equipment. The production of these items was given to the Novokaragandinskiy Plant.

Since that time three years have passed and the output of enriching equipment at the Plant Imeni Parkhomenko has gone up to 6,500 tons against the 3,200 tons. The output of belt conveyors, although with the unsatisfactory work of the Novokaragandinskiy Plant, last year doubled.

If one can accelerate the solution of specialization questions, then we will more rapidly create conditions for the growth in product output. We must also more rapidly reconstruct the operating plants and create production capacity planned under the Seven-Year Plan. Only in this event will machine building be able to provide the established increase in production and to better satisfy the demand of the other sectors of industry.

Particular attention must be paid to the production of spare parts for tractors and consumer commodities. It is generally known that these articles are in short supply. In order to satisfy the demand of agricultural enterprises for spare parts and the population with essential commodities, we must solve these questions more rapidly, taking into consideration here all the factors and above all the economic ones.

Several words on the wholesale prices of spare parts for tractors and for consumer goods. Under the conditions of our plants, when we plan a insignificant output, it is not possible to use the wholesale prices established for large enterprises. Here losses are inevitable. Why? We can show this from an example. The Leningrad Plant "Elektrik" manufactures per year more than one and one half million electric plates. They are also produced in large amounts by the enterprises in Alma-Ata and other cities. At the same time, the Plant Imeni Parkhomenko plans annually to produce 60,000 plates, or 4% of the total output of only one plant.

As a result of such planning, the enterprises manufacturing spare parts and appliances suffer enormous losses. Last year alone, these

losses reached 512,000 rubles. Would not it be better to reequip the operating plants, having expanded their production capacity or to build in the republic a specialized plant which would make it possible to manufacture the small amount of articles which is produced by our enterprises?

We feel it expedient to expand the production of articles at large specialized plants. This will make it possible to save the state enormous amounts of money and to increase the output of specialized products for the coal industry.

The lag in machine building by and large depends upon incorrect planning. The problem is that the plants annually, along with the growth in the output of product in cost units, significantly increase the amount of labor due to manufacturing new machines and also more improved machines and articles.

It is fully understandable that under these conditions, labor productivity and the number of industrial-production personnel should be planned taking into consideration the growth in the amount of labor used for the product. In fact , the growth in the amount of labor used is not employed in the computation. The plants are given a reduced number of industrial personnel, and this means that, in addition to the necessity of providing the execution of the established quotas for the growth in labor productivity in cost units, the enterprises must also provide a recovery in productivity due to the growth in the amount of labor used for the product. Here it turns out that the plants with a reduced number of industrial personnel in fact year by year do not fulfill the plan for the established production lists.

Let us turn to the concrete data from the 1963 plan. With a growth in product output in cost units for operating plants at 12.9%, the growth in output in terms of labor intensity was 27.7%. Here the growth in labor intensity occurs not only for all the products, but also for comparable products. With a growth in the output of a comparable product by 9.5%, labor intensity grows by 17.8%.

With a definite number of industrial personnel for the current year, the computation takes into account only the growth in the output of product in cost units and thereby we have not planned for about 300 workers. As a result, once again we have not created conditions for providing plan fulfillment for the established manufacturing list.

In addition, all the plants are working with great strain, since due to the absence of the necessary number of workers required according to the computation, the plants cannot create the necessary assembled parts, they are not working rhythmically and in a number of instances cannot even fulfill the plan in cost units due to lesser labor-intensive articles. The removal of all these shortcomings is a pressing task. Its

positive solution will make it possible to significantly raise the economic indices and to increase product output.

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# MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION TARGETS IN MOSCOW OBLAST

[Following is the translation of an article by N. I. Pokrovskiy, Head of the Technological Administration of Moscow Sovnarkhoz, in the Russian-language publication Leninskoye znamya (Lenin Banner), 9 February 1963, Moscow, page 1.]

The editors of the neawpaper Leninskoye znamya warmly approve the initiative of the worker-correspondents from glorious Kolomna.

We are opening the section "Worker-Correspondent Inspection at 93 Enterprises, Shops and Sections for Full Mechanization and Automation" and we hope that the worker-correspondent inspections which have been created according to the example of the Kolomna people will take active part in preparing materials for press.

In order to at the very outset direct the activity of the worker-correspondent inspections to the decisive areas of fighting for technological progress, the editors have asked the Head of the Technological Administration of the Moscow Sovnarkhoz, N. I. Pokrovskiy, to tell all of our readers on the plans for introducing new technology during the fifth year of the Seven-Year Plan, and of those enterprises which are doing particularly much to accelerate work on the technological equipping.

Full mechanization and automation change the look of production beyond recognition. Walk through the shops of the Podol Battery, the "Karbolit", the Kurovskiy Melange Combine, and the Dedovskaya Cord Factory, and many others and there you will see how much has been done for technological reequipping. In many the introduction of new equipment has aided the workers in the industry of Moscow Oblast last year to overfulfill the plan for the growth in labor productivity by 2.6%.

But, unfortunately, not all of the areas of production are showing the proper energy in technological reequipping. It was perfectly correct that at the oblast Party conference criticism was addressed against the engineering services of the sovnarkhoz for they did not fulfill the solution for introducing 24 rotary lines. The machine building administration, for example, over three years has designed only four rotary

lines instead of the 18 according to the plan, and only one has been put into operation.

Last year they did not fulfill individual quotas for mechanizing the production processes at the Dmitrovskiy Excavator Plant, "Gigant" Construction Plant and a number of other enterprises.

There is a serious lag in our mechanization of casting and forging-pressing production. The average for the industrial enterprises of the oblast for the amount of manual labor is more than 40%, and is being reduced very slowly. Particularly little attention is being given to the preparatory and auxiliary processes. Last year of the measures carried out for mechanizing the production processes, only 18% involved the auxiliary shops.

In line with this we cannot help but note the valuable plans of the collective from the Kolomna Locomotive Construction Plant. It has raised the task of creating a mixing-preparatory division in the shop for casting irregular parts, fully mechanized pouring in the steel casting shop, carrying out the work on an automatic shake-out grid and core system.

The centralized and mechanized mixture-preparatory divisions with the mechanized distribution of the mixtures must also be introduced at the Dmitrovskiy Plant for grinding machines, at the Serpukhovskiy Plant "8 let Oktyabya", the Yegor'yevskiy Machine Building Plant "Komsomolets", and the Iventeyevskiy Casting-Machine Plant.

A great economic effect will be given by introducing constant-flow lines in the finishing and assembling of parts.

They plan to switch to continuous assembling and painting of reducer gears at the Pavshinskiy Machine Plant, to finish the parts of the subway cars class "E" at the Mytishinskiy Machine Building Plant, to finish parts at the Balashikhinskiy Plant for Automatic Cranes, and the production of forged cutters at the Khrapunovskiy Tool Plant, and the bore-grinding machines at the Serpukhovskiy Plant Imeni Sol'ts, and to finish the brackets at the Likinskiy Bus Plant.

Much must be done this year to automate and mechanize the production processes at enterprises manufacturing consumer goods. Thus, at the Furniture Combine Imeni Pravda they must open up an automated line for veneering the panels, and at the Mytishchinskaya and Kryukovskaya furniture factories a line for producing pressed wood panels and lacquered panels. The collectives of the Dmitrovskaya Glove Factory must complete the full mechanization of the binding shop, and the Zarayskaya Footwear Factory must create a fully mechanized shop for making footwear.

In all, as is pointed out in the obligations for 1963, we must introduce 184 mechanized constant-flow and conveyor lines, of which 38 are

above the plan; 56 automated, semiautomated and rotary lines, of which 8 are above the plan, 168 mechanized finished product sections, of which 19 are above the plan. We must install 3,600 highly productive pieces of machinery, modernize more than 5,000 units of equipment, and introduce 2,200 advanced production processes and switch more than 9,000 items to a grouped method of processing.

All of this is an endless field of activity for our technological services, rationalizers, and production innovators, for the Party, trade union, Komsomol organizations, whose task is to carefully watch over the course of fulfilling the obligations and to achieve the very rapid advancement of all our enterprises along the path of technological progress.

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